

The
Bishop Seabury
Memorial



"Nemo. Me. Impune Lacessit"

THE
BISHOP SEABURY
Memorial



This is the only appeal to America for funds for the Episcopal Church in Scotland, which is endorsed by the Primus of Scotland, and the late Presiding Bishop of the American Church and the National Council.

This book is issued by authority of the Bishop Seabury Memorial Committee.

While additions will doubtless be made to the Committee, its personnel at present is as follows:

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St. Thomas Church, New York City
THE HON SAMUEL SEABURY,
New York City

I venture to hope that the kindly interest and generous help of our American brethren may be called forth by this story, and may enable us to give to our Diocese of Aberdeen a more worthy cathedral than it possesses.

W. J. F. ROBBERDS,
Bishop of Brechin,
Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

THE MOST REVEREND JOHN G. MURRAY, D.D., LATE
PRESIDING BISHOP, AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
ENDORSE THE BISHOP SEABURY MEMORIAL.

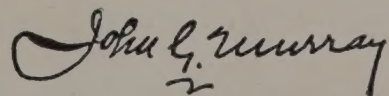
I most earnestly direct the attention of our Church people everywhere to the following resolution, endorsing an appeal to the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in the interest of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, Aberdeen, Scotland, where Bishop Seabury was consecrated, which was adopted by the National Council at its session, February 9-10, 1927:

"Whereas, The National Council is informed that the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, Scotland, together with the Provost of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Aberdeen, is planning to visit the United States this coming autumn, in the interests of a proposed Seabury Memorial in the Cathedral Church of Aberdeen, and

"Whereas, The Episcopal Church in the United States gratefully recognizes its immeasurable debt to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, not only for the consecration of Dr. Samuel Seabury as the first American Bishop, but also for the Scottish Liturgy which has so profoundly affected our own American use,

"Be It Resolved: That the National Council express to the Rt. Rev. F. L. Deane, D.D., Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, and to the Rev. H. Erskine Hill, M.A., Provost of the Cathedral of Aberdeen, a very hearty welcome, and commend to the favorable consideration of all American Churchmen the proposed Seabury Memorial."

Let us all pray for the full success of this worthy undertaking, and generously contribute to that end, as God has given us ability.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John G. Murray". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, ornate initial "J".

Presiding Bishop.

AMERICA AND ABERDEEN

WHAT is the Diocese of Aberdeen of the Episcopal Church of Scotland to us?

It is the rock whence our own Church is hewn and the hole of the pit whence it is digged.

Aberdeen did for the American Episcopal Church in its darkest hours what the Church of England could not, dared not do. Aberdeen gave to America the first bishop ever to set foot upon the soil of the Republic. Aberdeen gave to America the prayer of consecration in The Communion Office "All glory be to Thee, Almighty God . . .", which rises from the altars of our church.

At the close of the Revolution in 1783 the fortunes of the American Church were almost beyond remedy and hope; clergy gone, congregations scattered, churches closed, no Bishop to lead and guide. Up to then the whole continent of America had been under the Bishop of London.

The Bishop of London never came.

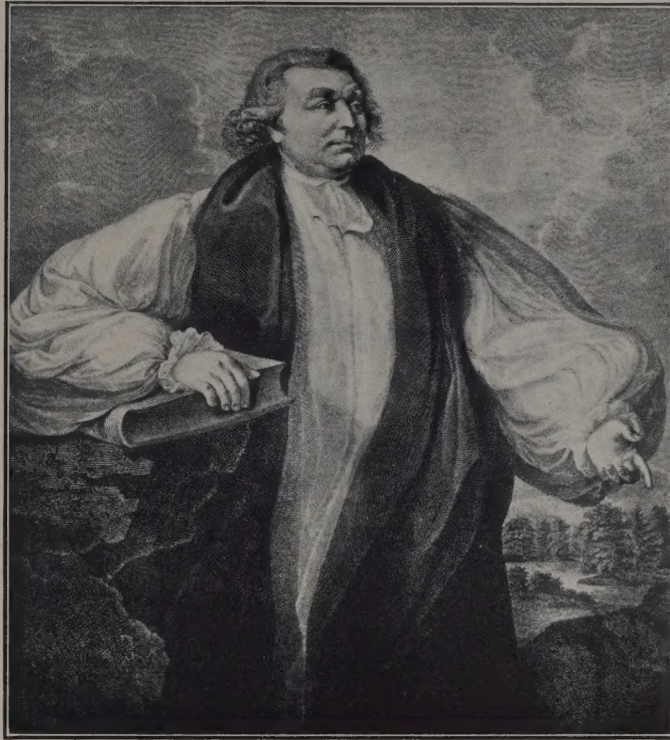
No one had ever been confirmed, no one had ever been ordained to the ministry in this land. For a century urgent appeals had gone to England for bishops to be sent out.

The appeals had been refused.

And in 1783, with the break with England complete, it seemed even to men of wisdom that all hope of the historic episcopate was gone.

It was on the Feast of the Annunciation of that year that the clergy of Connecticut rallied to lead a forlorn hope.

They elected Samuel Seabury to seek Consecration at the hands of the bishops of the Church of England. But the Hanoverian government held that no one could be made a bishop who did not receive his appointment from the State, and who did not swear allegiance to the King.



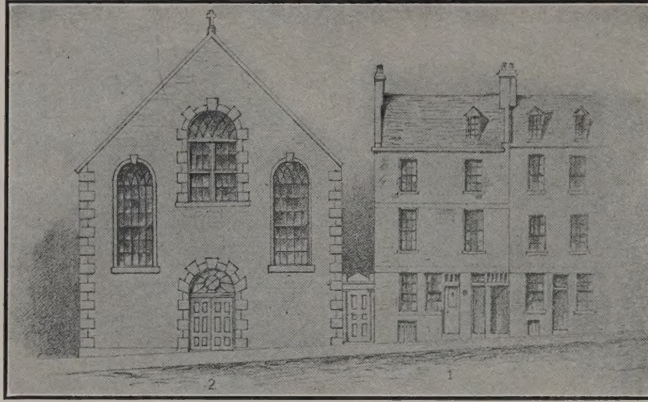
BISHOP SEABURY

For sixteen months Samuel Seabury knocked as a supplicant at the door of England in vain. His funds by then were almost gone. He was dangerously near to failure.

He went to Aberdeen.

Although at that time the Scottish Episcopal Church was the subject of ruthless persecution at the hands of the Hanoverian Government which for two generations had been attempting to destroy it, it had nevertheless survived.

But Scottish Episcopalians were allowed no place of worship and it was a crime for a priest to conduct worship even in a private house for more than four persons at a time. Six months imprisonment was the penalty for the first offense and penal servitude for life for the second, and the magistrate refusing to impose this iniquitous sentence was subject to a heavy fine, while any layman attending such worship was liable to the forfeiture of all civil rights and two years' imprisonment.

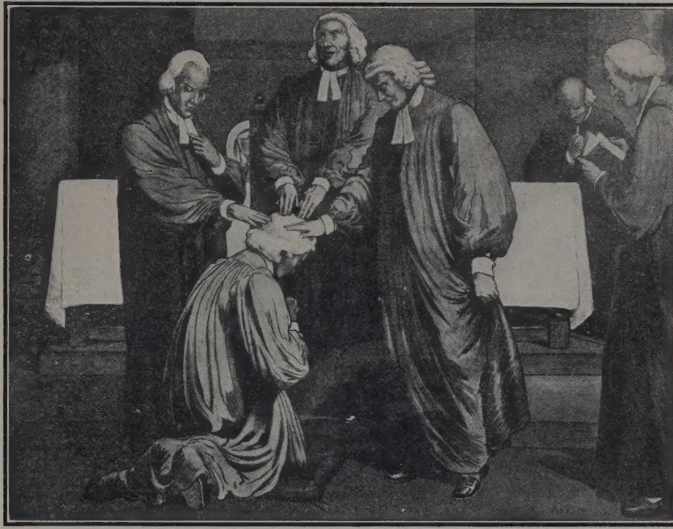


Front View of Bishop Skinner's house, Longacre, Aberdeen, where Bishop Seabury was consecrated in 1784, and Chapel adjoining built when the Disabilities Act was repealed in 1792.

"THE AULD HOOSE"

THE worship of the Church was driven into secret places and upper rooms like the worship of the first Christians in the days of Nero. But man's spirit has always soared from under oppression. The people of Scotland still stood by the faith of their fathers, and the persecution produced bishops and clergy of perhaps greater apostolic simplicity and piety than any other clergy of that time.

Seabury was welcomed to Aberdeen. The Scottish bishops, Robert Kilgour of Aberdeen, John Skinner his Coadjutor, and Arthur Petrie of Moray, risking imprisonment and exile, claiming the Acts of the Apostles as of more authority than the acts of Parliament, denying the right of kings or Parliaments to say whether ministers of Christ should do what Christ had bidden them do, on November 14, 1784, in a bare upper room in Aberdeen, conferred on Samuel Seabury a "free, valid and purely ecclesiastical episcopate," untainted by any act of Parliament or by the patronage of any king.



THE CONSECRATION OF
BISHOP SEABURY, NOVEMBER 14, 1784
ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

*"No Golden Chalice passes 'round;
No rapturous music fills the air;
Of burnished Cross and gleaming lights,
Thy Altar-Board, O Lord, is bare;
But soft and sweet the Holy Words
Of Scotland's ancient office rise
And lo! the outcast Church is one
With Holy Church above the skies."*

CANON JOHN WILKINSON, D.D.
St. Andrew's Cathedral, Aberdeen.

It was a high and romantic event, justly called by an Archbishop of Canterbury
"one of the turning points in the History of the Church of God."

It was the birthday of our American Church.

The whole vast expansion of the Anglican Episcopate throughout the world
dates from that consecration in that humble upper room in Aberdeen, for Samuel
Seabury was not only America's first bishop, he was the first Bishop of our faith who
ever planted a diocese outside of the British Isles.

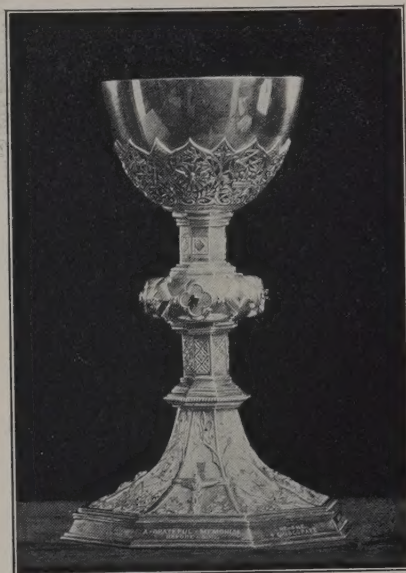
THE MEMORIAL

This Consecration was a great event, fraught with momentous issues, and the memorial of it surely should come from America.

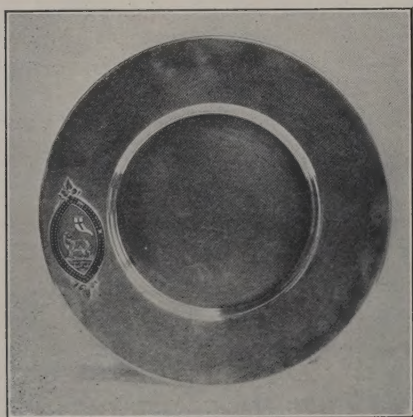
A step in this direction was made in the year 1884, the centenary of the consecration of Bishop Seabury.

In that year the Venerable and much-loved Presiding Bishop of the American Church, Bishop John Williams, D.D., of Connecticut, headed a large deputation from America to take part in the centenary celebration, and to offer to St. Andrews on behalf of his Church the beautiful Seabury Chalice and Paten which are now used at the greater festivals at the Cathedral.

The Bishop of Aberdeen in turn presented to the Presiding Bishop of the American Church the beautiful Pastoral Staff which is still used in the Diocese of Connecticut.



The Seabury Chalice



The Seabury Paten

The time seems ripe today to commemorate these events in a more concrete and substantial way.

It is proposed to build a Cathedral in the City of Aberdeen by the gifts of American Churchmen. The endorsement of the National Council and the approval of the late Presiding Bishop of the American Church have been given to the plan.

THE Cathedral which it is proposed to build is to be entirely American. Above its Altar will hang the flag of America side by side with the flag of Britain; upon its walls will be emblazoned the arms of the American dioceses, while the flags of all the States of the Union will hang from the nave. It will be an outward and visible sign of a great and noble spiritual bond which joins two peoples. It will be one more link in the great chain with which today we are trying so hard to bind the allegiance of mankind to Peace.



Pastoral Staff Presented by the Diocese of Aberdeen to the Diocese of Connecticut 1884.



This shrine will stand for centuries to come as the witness of the tie which binds the Church in America to the Ancient Diocese of Aberdeen.

THE CATHEDRAL

THE style of architecture of the Cathedral, which will be built of granite resembling in color the Cathedral of St. Machar in the Old Town, will be English Gothic.

The picture on the opposite page shows the east end, which is the main side of the Church. The easternmost bay, which contains the Lady Chapel, gains special dignity from its projection beyond the aisles at the full height of the Church. This effect can be seen in the picture of the Chapel on page 24.

The spire is similar, though on a larger scale, to that of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, which was burned in 1874 and which was famous for its beauty.

Rising above the centre of Aberdeen from the square which the City Council will construct opposite the University, adding its own beauty of form to the quiet dignity of the Mitchell Tower, the Cathedral will be an inspiring monument to the gratitude of the American Church to Aberdeen.



The Cathedral

The University with Mitchell Tower in the distance

View of The Bishop Seabury Memorial and University of Aberdeen

The Diocese of Aberdeen has agreed to secure and donate the splendid site overlooking the University.

The plans of the architect, John N. Comper, have been accepted.

The cornerstone is to be laid immediately after the Lambeth Conference, August 14, 1930, by the Presiding Bishop of the American Church, assisted by the Bishops of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

THE COST

THIS is an appeal for one million dollars to build the Cathedral. The three Chapels and the North Transept, which will cost approximately \$100,000 each, it is hoped will be given by the special divisions of the American Church to which they relate; the Lady Chapel from the women of America, the Children's Chapel from the Boys and Girls, and the Seabury Chapel from the dioceses of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island, with which Bishop Seabury was particularly connected.

The North Transept will contain a Lincoln memorial and the South Transept, a memorial to Washington and Lee.

It is hoped the other dioceses in the American Church will give some particular designated part of the Cathedral. Special sections of the building will be assigned to any diocese desiring to give in this way and the diocesan arms can be carved on the portion of the building so given.

The estimate of a million dollars includes the sums needed for the glass of the great East Window (Page 24) and for the stone panelling of the reredos and the sides of the Lady Chapel and the Seabury Chapel.

RAISING THE BISHOP SEABURY MEMORIAL FUND

Because there is a real basis of gratitude from America to Scotland, and because America has always been generous, in this appeal where loyalty and affection are really involved, success must be certain.

The support and interest of the whole American Church is needed, and it is hoped that the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, who has come to America to urge this appeal, will be successful in commanding that support.

The American Committee in charge of raising this money, under the Chairmanship of the successor of Bishop Seabury, Bishop Acheson of Connecticut, wholeheartedly endorses this appeal and urges a response to it.

In the golden Book of Remembrance, which will repose forever in the Cathedral, will be inscribed the names of all who have contributed toward its construction.

This appeal is made on its own merits to American Churchmen, and not through any professional agency.



THE RIGHT REVEREND EDWARD CAMPION ACHESON, D.D.

Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut

Chairman of the Bishop Seabury Memorial Committee

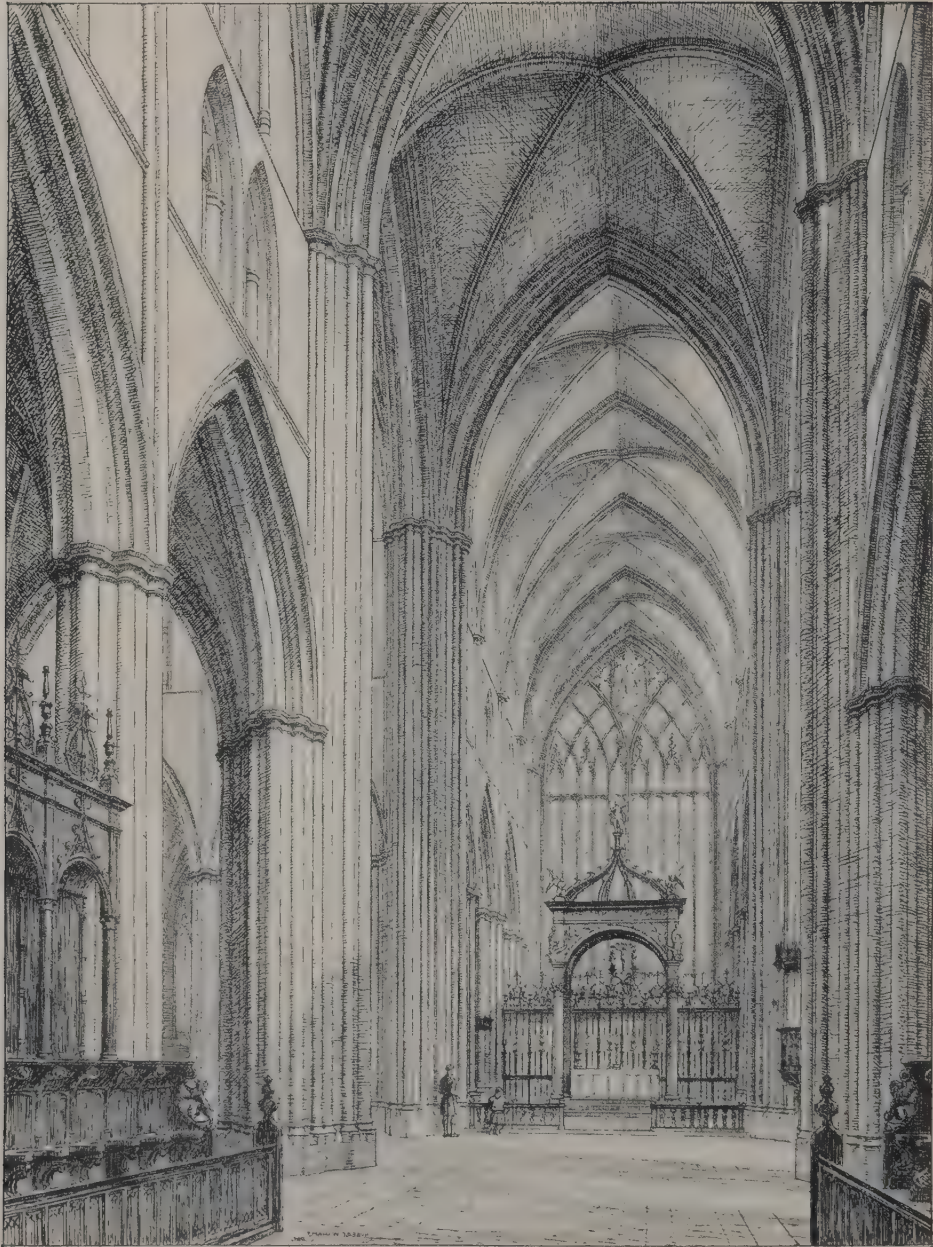


BISHOP MURRAY

When this booklet was on the press, there came the news of the death of our Presiding Bishop. From the outset Bishop Murray had been a staunch advocate of the Bishop Seabury Memorial. He had promised his personal co-operation in the Bishop of Aberdeen's Mission this fall. At each step he had given his advice to the Committee, and the dates and itineraries were planned under his supervision and in reliance on the assistance he might give. While the Bishop of Aberdeen was on the sea, Bishop Murray was called suddenly to his rest. His support, while it pleased God that he should give it, was invaluable.

We have also lost by the hand of death our Vice-Chairman, Bishop Brent who had given his enthusiastic support to the project, and Mr. Haley Fiske, our National Treasurer, who had taken a lively interest in the project from the first.

Mr. A. F. C. Fiske, the son of Mr. Haley Fiske, has taken over the post left vacant by his father's death, and others are helping with what Bishop Murray and Bishop Brent had planned to do.



The Interior

THE INTERIOR

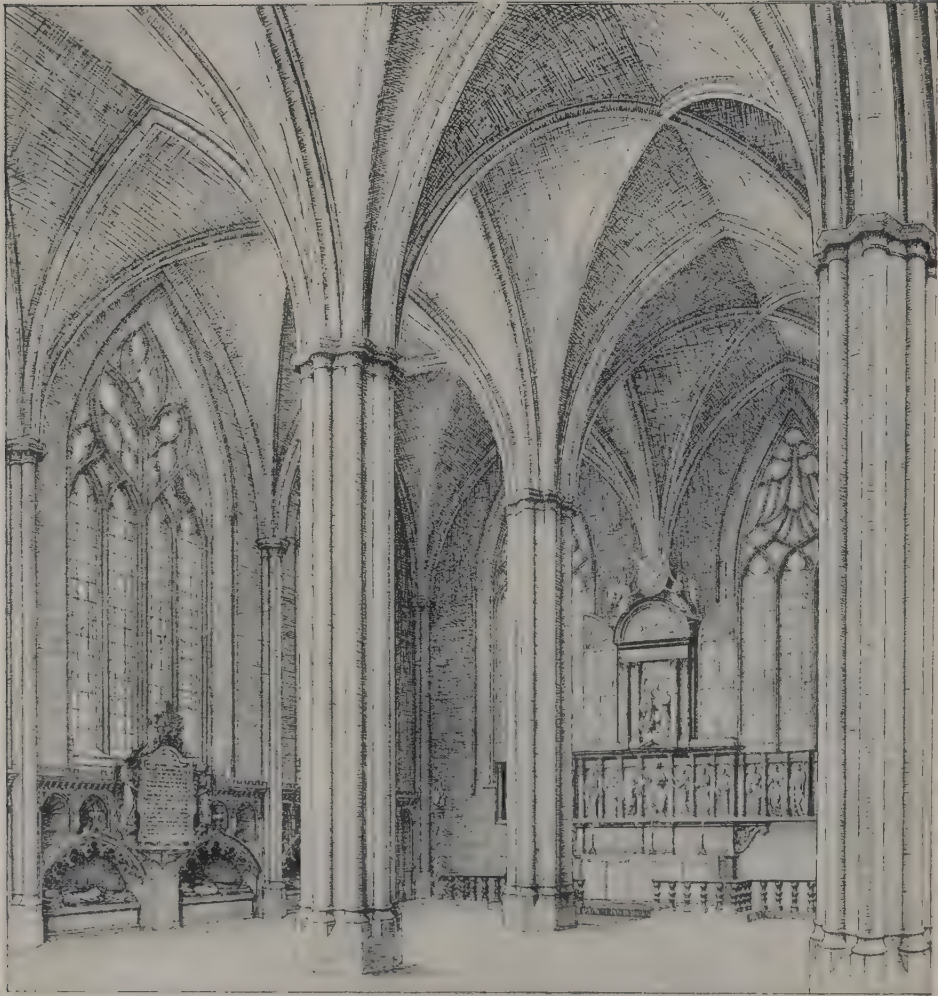
THE interior of the Church, as shown on the opposite page is distinguished by three things, besides its proportions.

First, while the large East window is in the Northern tradition, it is designed to suit the figure of Christ enthroned, a figure in blue, which is meant to dominate the whole building, as in the mosaics in churches in Sicily.

Secondly, the earlier tradition is again followed in the placing of the Holy Table in the center of the Church, marked only by the ciborium over it. The ciborium or canopy will be surmounted by a figure of the Risen Saviour with four angels at its corners, having the four Evangelists above its pillars, the whole being decorated in gold and color to blend with and enhance the beauty of the East window. The Holy Table is separated only by open iron screens from the Chapels at the back, and by the Communicants' Rail on the three other sides, thus being as open to the entire church as possible.

Thirdly, to bring what would be normally all the worshippers within view of the Chancel and in most convenient relation to the pulpit, the precedent of Westminster Abbey has been followed in placing the Choir in the Nave. This precedent has been developed however by bringing the Choir one bay further West or away from the Altar.

In the picture on the opposite page, the figures of the Boy Scouts, so closely connected with St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, give the scale of the building.



The Bishop Seabury Chapel

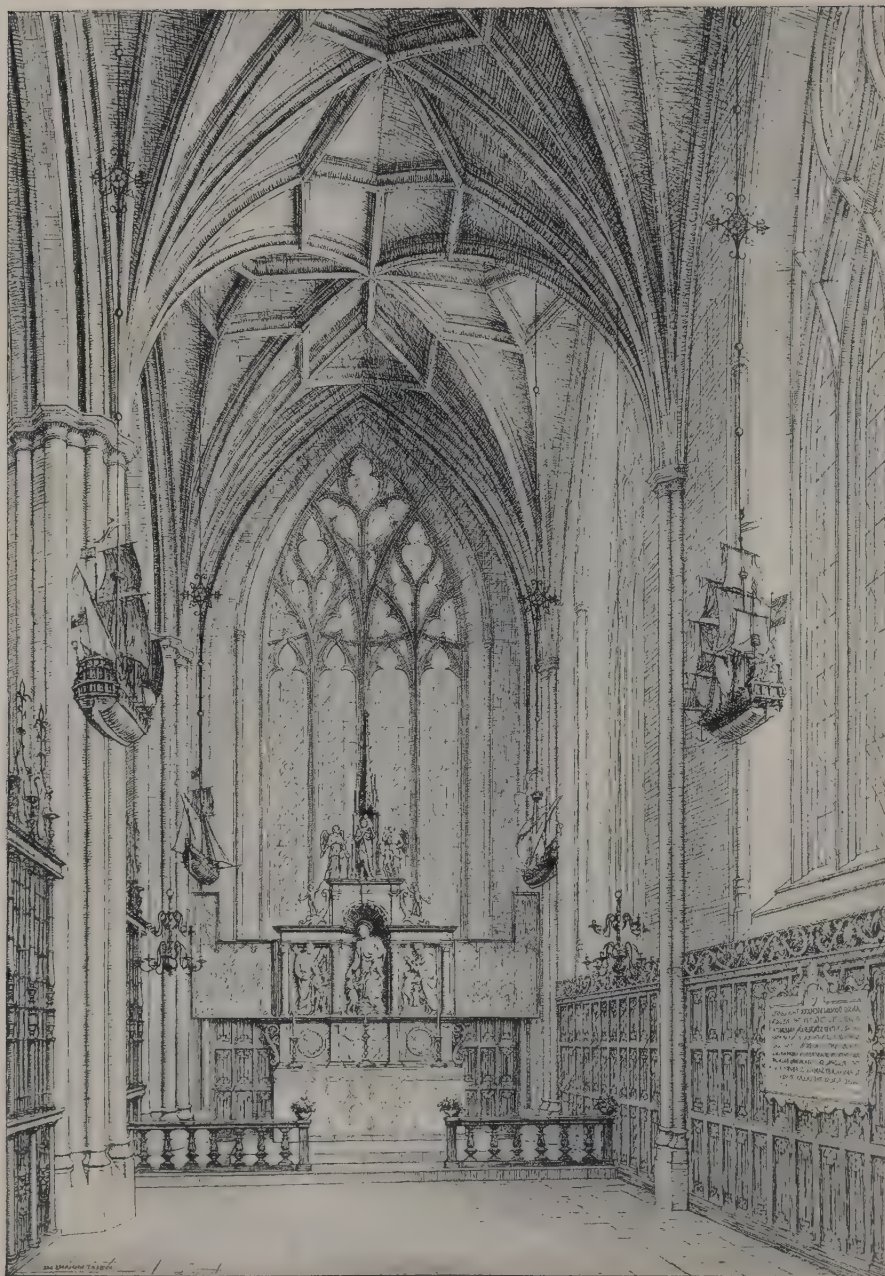
THE BISHOP SEABURY CHAPEL

This Chapel, a drawing of which is opposite this page, is on the north side of the High Chancel. It has an interesting design, being a double Chapel with the Altar in the middle, an unusual arrangement taken from the Church of the Jacobins in Toulouse. This permits of a more impressive reredos than would otherwise be possible, its upper part being contained in the space between the two East windows, the traceries of which are in the form of the American Eagle.

The reredos contains in its upper half a relief of Bishop Seabury's consecration beneath a lunette of the Holy Dove between cherubs. It has shutters with paintings of early Bishops or other fitting characters, the whole reredos being surmounted by the American shield supported by angels. The lower part of the reredos is composed of reliefs of Our Lord giving His Commission to the Twelve Apostles.

The stone tablet seen in the picture on the preceeding page contains the following inscription:

"This Chapel is dedicated to God in honour of St. Machar and St. Magnus in commemoration of Samuel Seabury, who brought to America the Apostolic Succession of the Episcopate after being consecrated by the Scottish Bishops on the 14th of November, 1784, in the Upper Room in Longacre. The first meeting house of the penalized Church stood on the site of this Cathedral Church which America is building in his memory."



The Children's Chapel

THE CHILDREN'S CHAPEL

ONE of the most unique and impressive features of the project will be the Children's Chapel. The Chairman of this fund is Rev. W. T. Hooper, D.D., rector of St. John's, Hartford, Conn. The cornerstone is the gift of the Children of St. John's, Hartford, Conn.

The inscription shown on the tablet in the drawing runs as follows:

Anno Domini MCMXXX. This Chapel is dedicated to God by the Children of the United States of America in honour of St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, Patron Saint of children and of sailors and Patron of Aberdeen from whence the Episcopal Succession was brought to America by Samuel Seabury who sailed across the Ocean to seek it.

The South and East walls beneath the windows are panelled in oak and above on each side of the Chapel hang two ships, such as may be seen in Haarlem Cathedral. Of these the one nearest the tablet will be a model of the ship in which Bishop Seabury sailed and opposite to it the Mayflower and, next to the altar, the Matthew of Sebastian Cabot and the Santa Maria of Columbus.

The reredos of the altar is in the form of a triptych. In the centre is a full relief alabaster figure of our Lord blessing little children between St. Nicholas restoring the Children to life and St. Andrew, and the lad with five barley loaves and two small fishes. Above this group is St. Christopher with the Christ Child between St. Raphael and Tobit and another Guardian Angel and his child.

The shutters have painted pictures of the Flight into Egypt, the souls of the Holy Innocents accompanying the Christ Child, as in Holman Hunt's conception of it, and the Christ Child teaching in the midst of the doctors.

In the window above, Children Saints are indicated, St. Pancras, St. Agnes, St. Tarcissius, St. Blandina, St. Hilarius, St. Eulalia, St. Ponticus, St. Donatilla, St. Rumoldus, St. Secunda, with the Divine Child at the summit of the tracery surrounded by angels; and the series of children Saints will be continued in the side windows.

While we like to think of a large gathering of children from America being present at the laying of the corner stone, it is, of course, unlikely that many will be there. There will, however, be some children travelling abroad with their parents and we venture at this time an invitation to them to see this beginning of an event in which they have had some share, to see this concrete example of the work of their Church beyond the borders of its own parishes. It is not too much to hope that this may well be the beginning of an interest which will enlist their affection and which will hold them to the Church in the future.



The Lady Chapel

THE LADY CHAPEL

THIS is the Easternmost bay of the church, to which attention has been drawn in the description of the exterior.

The view on the opposite page shows that it differs from the other bays by the extra length of the clerestorey windows and the Fleur-de-lys windows beneath them on the side. Under these appears the following carved inscription:

"This Lady Chapel is dedicated to God by the women of America in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of our Lord and in memory of Bishop Seabury, A.D. MCMXXX."

The chief feature is the great East window and though this belongs as well to the whole building, its lower part is designed with special reference to the Lady Chapel.

Immediately beneath this part of the glass is the Reredos and following ancient precedent the statues include all the Maries of the Gospel with the Holy Family, besides other representative women Saints, as in the somewhat similar reredos by the same architect in the Lady Chapel of Emmanuel Church, Boston.

In the three large single niches are statues of the Blessed Mother with the Divine Child, between St. Anne with the Virgin as a child and St. Elizabeth with St. John Baptist as a child. Then in the two pairs of smaller niches flanking the central figure are statues of other saints.

THE GREAT EAST WINDOW

The great East Window is related to the church as a whole and to its special dedication and history.

The central Figure of Our Lord in the East Window has been referred to in the general description of the Interior as being the focus of the whole design of the church. On either side are the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist and immediately beneath are St. Andrew, the patron of the Church and St. Peter, St. John, and St. James, who are most closely associated with him. There are also the emblems of the four Evangelists and two angels with trumpets and six other angels holding the Instruments of the Passion. These, with the Thrones represented by winged wheels beneath our Lord's feet, and the Cherubim and Seraphim indicate the Heavenly Host and, with the shields in the smaller openings of the tracery, complete the upper part of the window.

The shields are of sufficient scale to be read at a distance and they tell the main history of the church. Behind the shield of Scotland on the left are those of the City of Aberdeen, the Old Town and the University. Behind the shield of America on the right are those of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Bishop Seabury.

Beneath the upper transom of the window are the two large roundels containing pictures of the Annunciation, on the left, and the calling of St. Andrew, on the right; and between them the order of the *Te Deum* is continued.

Beneath the lower transom is the series of subjects referred to in the description of the Lady Chapel to which they specially belong. Reading from the left, these are: The Visitation; the Adoration of the Shepherds and Kings; the Presentation of Our Lord in the Temple; the Marriage of Cana; the Way of Sorrows; the Crucifixion; a Pieta and Resurrection.



The North Transept

THE NORTH TRANSEPT

LOOKING Northeast towards the large window of the North transept, the shield of Illinois is shown above the Portal and over the central doorway the following inscription:

“The North Transept is dedicated to God in honor of Abraham Lincoln and in memory of Bishop Seabury.”

In summer when the main doors are open a fountain will play inside the North Transept and in winter it will be covered over. This pleasant detail and the larger conception of the East window may be seen in the All Saints Sisters' Church, by the same architect, near St. Albans in Hertfordshire. The doors on each side of the main entrance open into two covered porches for use in winter.

The outside of the whole Portal can be seen in the view on the first page of this book; but not the sculpture on the tympanum of the doorway within the open central Porch. It is designed for a figure of our Lord giving the Commission to St. Andrew and St. Peter, who are kneeling on either side at the apex of the arch and, beneath them, a relief in stone of the Consecration of Bishop Seabury between angels holding shields and instruments of the Passion.

Except for its deep mouldings the church is almost without carving and the only external statues are those within the North Portal and the nine figures of our Lord and St. Andrew and other Saints on the East Front.

Letter from the Right Reverend Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., D.C.L., late Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland and Principal and Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen.

To The Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church
in the United States.



University of Aberdeen.

Brethern, as you already know, the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney in the Scottish Episcopal Church are appealing to you for the erection in the City of Aberdeen of a "Seabury Memorial Shrine" worthy of the history and traditions of their Church in this Province, and commemorative in particular of the consecration in Aberdeen of the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

The University of Aberdeen gratefully remembers her long and fruitful association with the Scottish Episcopal Church, and especially the fame and influence of her School of Divinity, both when Bishop Patrick Forbes was her Chancellor and his equally illustrious son John Forbes of Corse, the author of the Irenicum and the powerful Theologia Moralis, was her Professor of Theology, and again when Bishop Patrick Scougal was Chancellor, and his son Henry, her Professor of Theology, produced so notable an effect in the revival of religion in England by his work on The Life of God in the Soul of Man. On these and other grounds many of my colleagues in the University and myself gratefully commend the appeal for the erection of the proposed Cathedral to the liberality of friends of the Church in the United States of America.

September 1929

George Adam Smith

Principal and Vice Chancellor
of the University of Aberdeen.

WHAT LEADERS IN THE CHURCH HAVE SAID ABOUT THE BISHOP SEABURY MEMORIAL

From the Bishop of New York

AS one who has inherited, and is striving to carry forward, a great Cathedral project here in our own land, I can enter with fullest and heartiest sympathy into the project presented in this pamphlet.

It is my hope that our people in this diocese and elsewhere will respond generously to this appeal in gratitude for all we owe to the Scottish Church, as an expression of fellowship with our brethren in the Diocese of Aberdeen, and also as an evidence of that fellowship with all our brethren of English speech which gives surest hope of peace and brotherhood throughout the world.

There could be no more fitting and beautiful expression of this fellowship than the completion of the Seabury Memorial in Aberdeen.

WILLIAM T. MANNING,
Bishop of New York.

THE BISHOP OF WESTERN NEW YORK, 325 PARK AVENUE, ROCHESTER

A Foreword was to have been written by our dear friend and brother, Bishop Brent, the National Vice-President of the Bishop Seabury Memorial. His sudden death occurred before he had given this his careful and final preparation. I know of his high regard for the present Bishop of Aberdeen, often expressed to me, and of his interest in the worthy plans for the Seabury Memorial. I am confident it would have been a matter of gratitude and satisfaction to Bishop Brent to have these plans carried through to a successful completion. The Bishop often referred to the Consecration of Bishop Seabury as the "Birthday of the American Church," incurring a debt of gratitude to the Scottish Church which can never be fully repaid. I trust there may be in the American Church an abiding and helpful interest in this undertaking to support the plans and carry them through to the desired goal.

DAVID LINCOLN FERRIS.

CATHEDRAL HOUSE
615 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

May 24th, 1929.

I am deeply interested in the Seabury Memorial and beg to send you all good wishes for the furtherance of the undertaking. Bishop Seabury should be kept alive in the hearts of Anglican churchmen. The Cathedral in Aberdeen will be a very effective means of doing this.

Sincerely yours,

W. BERTRAND STEVENS,
Bishop of Los Angeles.

THE DIOCESAN HOUSE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The consecration of Bishop Seabury in Aberdeen is an event which must interest every American Churchman who realizes its historic significance. The commemoration of the event will be of value to us all in emphasizing its significance and should help in strengthening the ties which bind the Episcopal Church in America to that Diocese from which its first Bishop came. I hope most earnestly that our Church people will show their interest by great generosity towards the building projects which will be presented by the Bishop of Aberdeen.

EDWARD L. PARSONS,
Bishop.

DIOCESE OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Scottish history and Scottish valour alike must ever make a strong appeal to American hearts. As Sir Harry Lauder has said, Scotland may be a wee land and a poor land, but it's brave. For American Churchmen there seems to me to be every reason of gratitude and admiration for erecting a Memorial of our First Bishop in the gallant city of Aberdeen.

THOMAS FREDERICK DAVIES.

BISHOP OF ALBANY

The Bishop Seabury Memorial should enlist the hearty interest and support of every American Churchman. In a very true sense Bishop Seabury as our first Bishop might be called the Father of this American branch of the Church, just as George Washington is the Father of his Country. It is, therefore, both our duty and our right to have a share in perpetuating the memory of this celebrated Churchman to whom we owe so great a debt.

G. ASHTON OLDHAM.

DIOCESE OF SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA

The erection of the proposed Seabury Memorial Shrine in Aberdeen, Scotland, would be a most suitable and gracious expression of gratitude on the part of our Church people. It would also be an appropriate tribute to the memory of our first American Bishop.

The success of this worthy endeavor would be a desirable and happy achievement. The endorsement of the National Council and the imprimatur of the Presiding Bishop constitute a strong commendation.

ROBERT C. JETT.

DIOCESE OF MINNESOTA

I commend this booklet and the cause which it presents to every interested and devoted Churchman.

When we remember what we owe to Bishop Seabury, and on his account to the Episcopal Church in Scotland, it is but a small token of our gratitude to Almighty God for such blessings to erect a memorial of them.

Such a thank-offering will not only serve to perpetuate the memory of a stout-hearted servant of the Lord, but will also record our appreciation of the considerate love of our brethren in Scotland in the hour when we needed it.

FRANK ARTHUR McELWAIN.

FROM CALIFORNIA

When a deacon of the Diocese of Connecticut in 1884, I accompanied to the train the distinguished delegation which bore greetings from the American to the Scottish Church on the 100th Anniversary of Bishop Seabury's Consecration at Aberdeen.

The delegates were Bishop John Williams, Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rev. Dr. Beardsley, Rev. Samuel Hart, Rev. William Ford Nichols, all names held in highest esteem in the annals of the American Church.

These men went in person to Aberdeen to honour and thank the Scottish Church for having given to America its first bishop.

The Concordat between the two Churches is a historic document of first importance. The debt the American Church owes to the courage, wisdom and learning of the Scottish Church is reflected in our Episcopate and likewise in the rich, scriptural content of our Communion office.

It is eminently fitting that America should raise a Memorial Shrine to its first bishop in the City of Aberdeen.

WILLIAM HALL MORELAND.

DIOCESE OF HARRISBURG

April 20, 1929.

I am much pleased to commend the effort to erect a Seabury Memorial in Aberdeen, and trust that the Bishop of Aberdeen and your Committee will be most successful. The Rev. Charles J. Kilgour was for many years rector of Christ Church, Lykens, Pa., and his only daughter is still living and a most devoted Churchwoman. They are descendants of Bishop Kilgour, Primus of Scotland, 1784, who presided at the consecration of Bishop Seabury.

Yours very sincerely,

JAMES H. DARLINGTON.

THE DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN

June 25, 1929.

It is impossible to overestimate the debt of the American Church to the Scottish Church because of the readiness of its Bishops to consecrate the Rev. Samuel Seabury in Aberdeen in 1784. The plan to erect a Bishop Seabury Memorial in the City of Aberdeen is one that must appeal to the sense of gratitude in the hearts of all faithful members of this Church. I trust that the building of this Memorial will speedily be accomplished.

HERMAN PAGE.

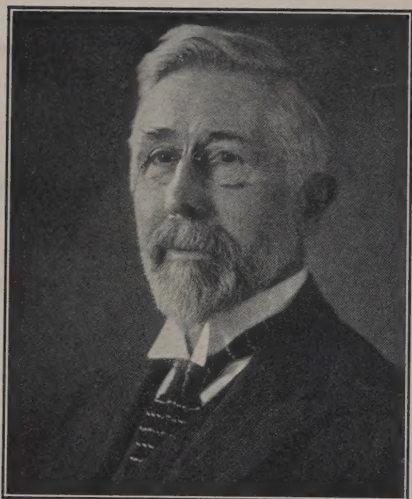
FROM THE BISHOP OF WASHINGTON

Churchmen in America can never forget the debt they owe to the Church in Scotland, and Aberdeen in particular. If this cathedral can stand as a testimonial of the gratitude we feel for a service of inestimable value rendered us at a critical time, it will serve as a new link to bind us to the Anglican communion, of which we are an integral part. The Bishop of Aberdeen made an impression upon those who were privileged to hear him that ought not to be soon forgotten.

JAMES E. FREEMAN.

THE ARCHITECT

By CANON MITCHELL



The architect is the eldest son of the Rev. John Comper and was born in Aberdeen in 1864. His father came from Pulborough in Sussex but worked all his life in Scotland and chiefly in Aberdeen where he introduced the first Sisters from East Grinstead and founded St. Margaret's and St. Clement's Churches in the slums of Aberdeen close by the proposed new Cathedral.

It was from the steps of St. Margaret's Church that the architect saw the old lead steeple of St. Nicholas burned one Sunday evening before he went to school at Glenalmond in 1874. From there he went to draw at Ruskin's School in Oxford and was afterwards articled to Messrs. Bodley and Garner.

His first work in 1889 was the addition of the Chapel of St. Nicholas to St. Margaret's Church which was perhaps the first stone vaulted ceiling built in Aberdeen since the 16th Century. A few years later followed the Sisters' Chapel and the first part of the Convent in the Spital and, after his father's death, the aisle in his memory at St. Margaret's and between these the church of St. Margaret at Braemar. Other churches done by him in Scotland are Kirriemuir, Rosyth, and Rothiemurchus.

In America some of the window masonry, as well as the glass and the reredos of the Lady Chapel at Emmanuel Church, Boston, is his. Another link with America is the window which Ambassador Gerard gave in memory of English prisoners who died in the war, which is one of a series he has designed in Westminster Abbey, where also he has designed the Altar for the Memorial Chapel of the Holy Cross.

Perhaps his best known church in England is St. Cyprian's, Marylebone, built in 1903, which embodied those principles of English Ecclesiology which he was the first to put into practise and had advocated in his essay on the Altar read first before Dr. Milligan and Dr. Cooper in Aberdeen and afterwards to the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society in 1893.

A corollary to this is the church of St. Crispin, Yerendawna near Poona in India. Among later churches are St. Mary's at Wellingborough and Rochdale and the unfinished church of the All Saints Sisters at St. Albans which is the immediate forerunner of the proposed Cathedral. There too, and at Mrs. Kimmins' wonderful settlement for cripples at Chailey in Sussex, besides the Chapels, he has carried out some secular buildings in conjunction with his eldest son.

A different work of pure Greek style is the National Welsh War Memorial at Cardiff and his richest work of decoration is the Father Stanton Chantry at St. Alban's, Holborn and the newer decoration at All Saints, Margaret Street, London.

FRIEDELE PRESS
26 WEST 27TH STREET
NEW YORK